NARROW ESCAPE FOR PAYN.

CONFIRMED BY ONLY ONE VOTE MORE THAN A SENATE MAJORITY

TIME OF THE TWENTY VOTES RECORDED AGAINST HIM WERE CAST BY REPUBLICANS, SOME OF WHOM DENOUNCED HIM IN

SCATHING TERMS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE THIBUNE.] Albany, Feb. 2.-Louis F. Payn was confirmed by the State Senate as Superintendent of the Insurance Department to-day, but only after a struggle which will be notable in the annals of the State in consequence of the frank manner in which several of the Republican Senators expressed their disapproval of the nomination. for could the vote by which Payn was confrmed be considered satisfactory by his friends, leg. sthere were twenty votes recorded against him and only twenty-seven for him. Barely a majority of the fifty Senators gave their consent to his being placed at the head of the Insurance

Department. In excuse of Payn's meagre majority his friends are pointing out that eleven of the twenty votes against him were cast by Democrats. Yet there were three Democrats absents A loss of only two votes from the twenty-seven Republicans who voted for Payn would have deprived him of his office.

What is most significant, however, is that nine Republican Senators voted against Payn, skhough they knew that their action would be locked upon with disfavor by Governor Black. by Senator-elect Platt and by the other men who now control the Republican State Committee and the machinery of the party in this State. Payn's supporters in the Senate Insurance committee met early this morning and voted to epert his nomination favorably. They then made the mistake in tactics of entering upon a defence of him in the Senate before he was as-The opposition Republican Senators had decided not to make any speeches against Payn, but after Senator Raines had delivered a typewritten speech lasting over an hour, going over in detail the charges against Mr. Payn and hurling back most of them "with scorn," and had assailed Elihu Root, they decided upon a different policy. Successively Senator George W. Brush, of Brooklyn; Senator Le Grand B. Tibbits, of Hoosac; Senator Albert A. Wray, of Brooklyn, and Senator Frank D. Pavey, of New-York, made reply to Senator Raines, and assailed the nomination of Mr. Payn.

RAINES'S DEFENCE OF PAYN. Soon after the Senate met the Insurance Com-

mittee, through Senator Burns, its chairman, made a favorable report on Payn's nomination. Senator Raines was recognized and said he desired to move the confirmation of the nomination, and in doing so he wished to make a statement. Continuing, he said:

statement. Continuing, he said:

The Governor usually makes such nominations upon the statement and solicitation of friends. In this case the nomination had been made not particularly through the request of friends, but on the personal knowledge of the Governor of the fitness of the man for the position. It appears that some opposition has developed to confirmation of this nomination. Where and from whence does this opposition come? Not from the interests which deposition come? Not from the interests which are to be supervised by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department. It does not appear that a solitary remonstrance has come from any of the great insurance corporations against this nomines. insurance corporations against this nominee, only opposition to Mr. Payn comes from the e and Mugwump press.

Mr. Raines then took up the charges of "The ew-York World" and denied each one in deall. He defended Mr. Payn's record as a lobdist and declared that "The World" did not are charge him with being a corrupt lobbyist. He said there was legitimate work in promoting gislation and that the word "lobbyist" was ften misapplied.

In regard to the charges made by "The Nework Press" two years ago and now repeated, he plained that "The Press" had then charged r. Payn with attempting to bribe Senators to r. Payn with attempting to bribe Senators to feat the New-York Firemen's bill in 1895. An vestigation was ordered by the Legislature id Mr. Payn was exonerated He also took up the charges of bribery in nnection with the Eric Railrond and the in-

connection with the Eric Railrond and the inestigation in 1868. He read exhaustive exracts from the evidence to disprove that Payn
ad accepted \$40,000 from Mr. Gould in conideration of his services in bribing Senators,
ie read the retraction of John Van Valkenburg,
he principal witness against Mr. Payn, which,
he said, had years afterward been filed with
he Department of Justice in Washington.
These charges having been disproved, I ask
rou," he said, "what remains upon which any
was can yote against the confirmation of Mr. an vote against the confirmation of Mr

Payn."

He then came to the statement of Elihu Root, counsel for "The New-York Press" in the Fremen's bill bribery investigation in 1805, that Mr. Payn had for twenty-five years been a stench in the nostrils" of the people of the State of New-York. "Who is this man Elihu Root, who makes these charges?" he asked. "That you may free your minds of any idea that his word is entitled to any weight. I call your attention to the report of the committee before whom this statement was made, which fully stonerated Mr. Payn." This statement of Elihu Root, he said, stamped him as an absolute and unequivocal liar in the mind of every Senatur about the circle and in the mind of every ditzen of the State of New-York.

BELSH ACCEPTS THE CHALLENGE.

BRUSH ACCEPTS THE CHALLENGE. Rush, Wray and Krum were immediately upon eir feet clamoring for recognition. Senator

Stush was recognized. He said:

If the Senator who has just taken his seat had poken a little longer I think it might have been poken a little longer I think it might have been stancessary for me to say anything. Certainly a manecessary who have known him for years and against whom the least that could be said is that the charges were not proved, is not the poper man for such a position. I understand that the Governor said the other day that he should ward the gentlemen who voted against this configuration as the enemies of his administration. I maxion as the enemies of his administration. I make to say that before his term ends he will find that the gentlemen who cast their votes will find that the gentlemen who cast their votes will find that the confirmation of this man to-day will be his best friends and will be the best friends of the Republican party, and will save it from discrease and infamy.

The transfer of the proper is a possible to the proper that he have made that it is the per-Brush was recognized. He said:

his best friends and will be the best friends the Republican party, and will save it from take and infamy. It is the peraktomination of the Governor and that there is the Senaters should, as a courtesy to him, the Senater is a co-ordinate branch the Senater is a co-ordinate branch the Senater is a co-ordinate branch the Government, and we cannot shift our re-bashbiltes in that way. It is our duty to take list the should not it is our duty to the set for the interests of the people of this is best for the interests of the people of this is best for the interests of the people of this is best for the interests of the people of this is best for the interests of the people of this is best for the interests of the people of this best for the interests of the people of the set is best for the interests of the people of the Senate that it is the standard of the cammination in my judgment the tileman who was the chairman of that combined the interest of the senate of the man under arrest for contempt of the Senate of the man under arrest for contempt of the Senate of the man that it was a disgrace.

The senater was so insolent and his replies the offerness of some offices the has filled with fidelity. But if any gentles has discharged the functions of some offices to represent the Republican party in this was department. Hen my confidence in human the will be shaken.

NO GOOD WORD FOR PAYN.

NO GOOD WORD FOR PAYN.

not said that he believes this to be a bad If received this morning, but I will not unke to read them. They express the opinions
ople with regard to this man, and, no matter
be true, as is alleged, that these charges are
I say a man, who has the reputation among
copie that this man has, a man whom the
many regards as an unfit man to fill this
is not right for us to confirm under those
meanners.

instances, the Republican party stands to-day subset from the first power. Something like four years ago emocratic Senate sat in this chamber, and you sember the reason why. You remember how t Senate came to be here as a Democratic Senate came to be here as a Democratic Senate came to be senated.

ELEVATOR FALLS: SIX HURT. DECLINE IN NEW-HAVEN STOCK. A STATE CAPITOL BURNED. A TANGLE IN THE SENATE. CLOSING THE LONG DISPUTE

SAVES THEM FROM MCRE SERIOUS INJURY.

A temporary elevator in the new New-York Life Insurance Company's Building, at No. 346 Broadway, fell seven stories late yesterday afternoon, injuring six men, none dangerously. smashed. Those injured are John H. Linge, thirty-seven years old, marble cutter, No. 161 West One-hundred-and-thirty-first-st., sprained ankle: August Anderson, thirty-one years old, marble ter, Elizabeth, N. J., sprained ankle; Paul Knuth, Ninth-st., bruised right leg: William Brown, No. 94 Fourth Place, Brooklyn, carpenters' foreman. sprained ankle; Henry Zahn, forty-one years old, marble cutter, No. 414 Fifth-st., bruised right arm; ductor, No. 300 Van Brunt-st., Brooklyn, brulsed

All the men were taken to their homes. A seventh occupant of the car, Adolph Volcke, was unhurt. All the men believe that the most potent price of the stock. Freight and passenger factor in the saving of their lives was that when the car began to fall they jumped for a crossbeam at the top of the car and hung to that till the car stopped. When the lift struck the floor their grips were broken and they were tumbled in a heap.

The elevator was on the Broadway side of the building, now in course of erection. The shaft and ear had been put on that side to get the workmen to whatever parts of the building they want extended from the ground floor to the top of the house. The lift itself had three sides in closed and one open, while the shaft was entirely closed and one open, while the shall was entirely necessary, it was considered strong and at no time showed any sign of wear or breakage. It was considered strong and at no time howed any sign of wear or breakage. It was run by a small dynamo, which was used for no ther purpose. The cause of the fall of the car is said to be the burning-out of a fuse connected

is said to be the burning-out of a fuse connected with the dynamo.

The car was used for both freight and passengers. Besides the seven men, it had at about 4:80 resterday afternoon, when the accident occurred, 1:300 pounds of freight, in the shape of marble trimmings of all sorts, basin slabs, etc. The car had a carrying capacity of much more than the combined weight of the men and the freight, so that when the start was made no danger was apprehended.

A Hudgen Street Heartland was an dressed the A Hudson Street Hospital surgeon dressed the men's injuries, and all went to their homes.

AN INSANE DYNAMITER AT LARGE.

WHILE HIS KEEPER COURTED A SERVANT IN THE AMITYVILLE ASYLUM, WHITE-HEAD WALKED AWAY.

The walls of the Long Island Home, the insane at Amityville, to which Dr. Gallagher and George Alfred Whitehead, alias James Murphy, the released Irish dynamiters, were con signed by their friends on their arrival in this county, fresh from the rigorous treatment of an English penal settlement, have held since Sunday night only one of the pair. Whitehead, or Murphy, walked out of the asylum a free man on Sunday evening, white his keeper was paying court to a servant in the establishment, and now only Dr. Gallagher remains in the care of the asylum officials. All efforts to trace Whitehead have proved fruitless, and last night when the fact of his escape could no longer be concealed the asylum managers reluctantly admitted that he was gone.

The theory is that Whitehead escaped with the connivance of Delia Fitzpatrick, the girl who was engaging the attention of his keeper when he disappeared, and the facts attending the escape seem to justify the belief. Whitehead, who was regarded by the asylum physicians as a harmless though shrewd patient, is a painter, and to amuse him he was allowed to spend three or four hours each day in painting the woodwork about the silding. As he was somewhat an important prisoner, however, a special keeper named Edward Deely was detailed to watch him. While in Deely's care on Sunday evening, the keeper's attention was attracted by the girl Fltzpatrick, who, it is said, was under sentence of dismissal from the institution, to take effect the following from the institution, to take effect the following morning:

At \$20 o'clock Whitehead was missed, and although searching parties were at once dispatched through the neighborhood, no trace of him was found. The alarm was given to Hempstead, Farmingdale, Bayport, Tamaqua and New-York, and every radiroad station was watched, but in vain. Volunteer parties joined the searchers on Monday and yesterday, but up to midnight last night Whitehead could not be found. The girl Fitzpatrick has also disappeared.

Whitehead arrived in New-York on September 18, after serving a thirteen-year sentence in Portland Prison. After his release from that jail he escaped from friends at Skibbereen, near Cork, and wandered about for some time before he was recognized and returned to them. Many sympathizers declare that his English prison treatment, which affected his reason, was especially designed to break down his mental powers.

ANOTHER BIG "COMBINE" EFFECTED.

MANUFACTURERS OF WOOD-WORKING MACHIN-FRY FORM A SYNDICATE.

Cincinnati, Feb. 2.-A large syndicate of English and American capitalists is effecting a "combine" of the wood-working machinery manufacturers of the United States. It is said that twenty of the largest manufacturers of the country have agreed to join, and have given options on their plants to he syndicate. The Fay-Egan Company, of Cin-innati, is the largest wood-working machinery manufacturing concern in the world. President Thomas P. Egan confirms the reports.

FIVE MEN IN A BURNING MINE.

LITTLE HOPE THAT THEY CAN SURVIVE THE HEAT-HEROIC EFFORTS TO SUB-

Mine is on fire, with five miners and trammers out off from escape. The fire was discovered this morning in the ninth level of No. 3 shaft, the flames breaking out suddenly.

Heroic efforts are being made to prevent the fire spreading into the shaft, but the firemen are workng under terrible disadvantages, nearly a mile under ground.

It is scarcely possible that the five imprisoned miners can survive the terrible heat to which they are exposed, though fresh air is being constantly pumped to them.

THE SIX COMPANIES DISBANDS.

END OF A MOST POWERFUL AND MOST REMARK-

San Francisco, Feb. 2.-With the Chinese New San Francisco, Francisco, the most powerful, richest and most far-reaching Chinese organization in America, goes out of existence. For a year and a haif, ever since the four provincial organizations—then We and Shu Hing. Ning Yung, Kong Chow, Hop Wo and Shu Hing, composing the See Yup Federation—withdrew their active support and formed the Four Companies Organization, the Six Companies ganization, the Six Companies has been practically in liquidation. For years it was the banker, coun-sellor and diplomatic agent of every Chinese in America while he lived, and the administrator of his estate, guardian of his ashes, protector of his relatives and almoner of his alms after his death. Its sources of revenue were varied, and the sums of money it handled were astonishing, while some of its methods of obtaining money and some of the uses to which it was not some your neckets. methods of obtaining money and some of the uses to which it was put perhaps would not bear inspection. It was the arbiter of differences and quarrels, husiness and personal, between the Chinese throughout the country, and the agency through which the police and even the State Department dealt with that people.

BOSTON BROKERS FAIL.

Boston, Feb. 2.-E. C. Hodges & Co., stock and grain brokets, No. 201 Exchange Building, assigned to-day to George C. Dickson, a lawyer. Hodges said: "The failure is due to no recent transactions. Our interests in the Board have been small for some time." The firm's contracts on the Board were small. Only 155 shares of stock were sold for them under the rule—105 shares of the West End and 55 of Mexican Central. Mr. Hodges is a member of the New-York and Boston Elock exchanges and the Chicago Board of Trade.

York Stock Exchange since September 17, 1891. He is a brother of Amery G. Hodges, of Haisted & Hodges, stock brokers, No. 2: Broad-st. Schwartz, Dupee & Co., No. 5: New-St. were correspondents in New-York of E. C. Rodges & Co. Colonel John H. Dunne, the manager for Schwartz, Dupee & Co., said Hodges & Co., had a small credit balance with his firm.

THEIR PRESENCE OF MIND PROBABLY RUMOR OF A PROPOSED REDUCTION IN DIVIDENDS DENIED.

A sharp fall in the stock of the New-York. New-Haven and Hactford Railroad excited a good deal of talk about the property in Wall Street yesterday. The first sale on the Stock Exchange was one share at 168, which was 5 points below the last previous sale. The next sale was 100 shares at 160, which was followed by a sale of 142 shares at 164. It was reported that the company had accumulated a floating debt of \$9,000,000, through extensive improve- ed in the rooms of Lleutenant-Governor Lyon ments, and there might be a temperary reduction in dividends

New-Haven, Feb. 2 (Special).-Judge Hall, first vice-president of the Consolidated road, said to-night relative to the drop in its stock: 'I do not pretend to account for the vagaries of the stock market. Nothing in the business of the company justifies any falling off in the traffic is very good. The road is earning and will surely pay its regular 8 per cent dividend. The company is abundantly able to take care of its floating debt without any further issue of stock, and no such issue is contemplated."

President Clark is absent in Philadelphia. Boston, Feb. 2.-President Choate, of the Old Colony, a New-Haven director, says he is unaware of any reason for the decline in the stock and expresses the opinion that it is a stock-Jobbing operation. He claims no knowledge of a disagreement between Mr. Clark and Mr. Morgan, or of Mr. Clark's Elness. As to a rumor of a reduction in dividend, he says that the New-Haven road has already more than earned its regular dividend. He has no knowledge of a contemplated issue of stock.

SENATORSHIP CONTESTS.

SIGNS OF A BREAK IN OREGON. Salem, Ore., Feb. 2.-The Davis House met this morning and adjourned, as usual, without attempting to transact business. Half an hour later the uson House was called to order, thirty members

tor resulted: Mitchell, 29; G. H. Williams, 1. In the Senate President Simon declared a motion to proceed with a ballot for United States Senator out of order, and was sustained by a vote of 16 to 12. This is regarded as a victory for the anti-Mitchell faction. Conceding these twelve votes to Mitchell in the joint session which his followers have called for to-morrow, he will still lack five votes of the number necessary to elect. To-morrow will probably see the termination of the deadlock.

CORRUPTION CHARGED IN WASHINGTON.

Olympia, Wash., Feb. 2.—The Senatorial "boodle" investigation by the House committee developed additional sensations yesterday and last evening. Representative Tobiassen swore that one of Sena tor-elect Turner's managers had approached him with an offer of money for his vote.

Senator Squire, on oath, testified as follows: "In the presence of Dr. Calhoun, my political manager, Warner offered to deliver twenty-four votes for money. Warner wanted \$1,000 to begin with. He said that a combination could be organized by which it was to be agreed that the majority should control. He suggested that a confingent sum of \$5,600 be provided and paid in case of my election Warner took a relicall of the Legislature and read off the names of twenty-four of the members who could be induced to go into the combination. I then declined the offer, and Warner left me."

Dr. Calhoun swore that Warner's offer to deliver r. Calhoun swore that Warner's offer to delive nty-four votes for \$6,000 was made in his pres

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 2.—A Frankfort dispatch, which is believed to be based on good authority, "A. T. Wood, of Mount Sterling, will be appointed United States Senator by Governor Bradley on March 5. The Legislature will be called in extra session a few weeks later. There will be no Sena-torial election until next January, unless the Legisa-ture should conclude to elect Governor Bradley or John W. Yerkes."

votes to elect him United States Senator. The point on the legality of votes cast for Plowman. He is Circuit Judge, and the Constitution voids all votes east by the people or the Legislature for any other than a judicial office for a Judge while holding his office. On the ballot of Monday last [2] votes were cast, nineteen of which were for Plowman. Pickler the legal vote.

Major Pickler says he will leave it with the party
caders as to whether the point will be pressed, while
Senator Kyle thinks it is a good and valid point in

THE APPEALS FOR MR. HANNA. Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 2.—Governor Bushnell to-day dealed that the letter from Senator Sherman to him, in which the Senator asked that M. A. Hanna be appointed to succeed him in the Senate, was sent to him by special messenger from Presi was sent to tilm by special messages and dent-elect McKinley. It came through the mail from Washington. Neither did the letter contain the indorsement of President-elect McKinley, as has been stated. The Governor said Mr. McKin-ley had conveyed to him his wish that Mr. Hanna might be chosen to succeed Mr. Sherman in the Senate in another way. It is generally understood Senate in another way. It is generally understood that Judge W. R. Day, of Canton, a special friend of Major McKinley, was the bearer of the latter's request to the Governor that Hanna be appointed to the Senate, Judge Day was in the city and called on Governor Bushnell on January 19.

PERRY BELMONT NOT ELECTED.

Ex-Congressman Perry Belmont said yesterday that the report that he had joined the Tammany Society was not correct. Mr. Belmont was mentioned in the report of the society's proceedings of Monday evening as having been elected a mem-ber. He said that he was not connected with any Democratic faction in New-York City.

ARRANGING FOR THE PURROY PRIMARIES. The Purroy leaders had a meeting at the Morton House last evening to arrange finally for their pri-maries, which are to be held in the various districts of this city, the Westchester Annexed District and the Eighth Ward of Brooklyn to-morrow even-ing. County Clerk Purroy presided. He welcomed to the "home rule" cause the accession of ex-Sen-ator John Gilbert Boyd and his Anti-Monopoly League. Mr. Boyd and several of his devoted partisans appeared in person to assure Mr. Purroy that tisans appeared in person to assace at the might count on the Anti-Monopoly League as a fighting ally in the cause of "home rule" of the Purroy species. The delegates elected to-morrow night are to meet in Lyrie Hall on Wednesday evening. February 16, to form a General County Com-

PINGREE STILL A POOR-BAH.

THE MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT REFUSES TO OUST THE GOVERNOR FROM THE MAYORALTY OF DETROIT.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 2.—The Supreme Court this morning refused to issue the mandamus applied for last night directing the Common Council of Detroit to declare the office of Mayor vacant and order a to declare the office of Mayor vacant and order a special election to fill the vacancy. The Court held that there is plenty of time before the next election to let the case go through the proper channel, the Wayne Circuit Court.

The contention was that Mayor Pingree, by his assumption of the office of Governor of Michigan, had vacated the office of Mayor of Detroit.

THE BROOKLYN STILL FAST-IN ICE.

PREPARATIONS FOR TAKING HER TO THE LEAGUE

ISLAND NAVY YARD BEGUN. Philadelphia, Feb. 2—Owing to the heavy pack ice, it was impossible to move the damaged cruiser throughlyn from her anchorage at Marcus Hook to the League Island Navy Yard. Lighters were brought alongside the vessel to-day, and preparations of the control of th birought alongside the vessel to-day, and prepara-tions to reduce her draught, by removing her coal, stores, etc., were begun. When the vessel is light-ened, and as soon as the lee permits, she will be taken to League Island, docked and repaired. As yet it has been impossible to examine the Brooklyn's hull beneath water to learn the extent of the dam-age done.

TO FLEE FOR THEIR LIVES.

FIRE BROKE OUT AS THE LEGISLATURE WAS ABOUT TO MEET AND QUICKLY REDUCED THE BUILDING TO RUINS-MANY VALU-

ARLE RECORDS DESTROYED AND SOME LIVES POSSIBLY LOST.

Harrisburg, Penn., Feb. 2 .- A fire which startsome time this morning swept through the ancient Capitol of Pennsylvania, and within an hour and a half after the breaking out of the flames the structure was in ruins. The Senate and House were about to reconvene for their afternoon session when the fire burst through the walls, and the lawmakers were driven for their lives to the open air. So far as known no one was killed, but a number of people were in the building trying to save furniture and other effects when the dome fell in, and it is possible that some may be buried under the ruins. Several people were cut and bruised or half smothered by smoke, but no one was seriously hurt. The most valuable of the State and legislative records which were in the building were saved, but the records and statistics of the Department of Public Instruction, which included much valuable information bearing upon the public schools of the State, were destroyed. The Legislature will find a temporary home to-morrow, the Senate in the rooms of the Supreme Court, and the House in the United States District Court, in the Postoffice Building, and the Legislature will at once take steps to have the Capitol rebuilt. The loss is estimated at nearly \$1,000,000, on

which there is an insurance of but \$200,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE ALARM IN THE SENATE.

During the morning session of the Senate smoke was smelled, but could not be traced, and little heed was given to it. Shortly before 1 o'clock, as the President of the Senate was calling that body to order, a puff of smoke made its way to the chamber. Some excitement followed, but, as the Capitol has frequently been visited by slight fires since its crection, and as the building's employes had never had any trouble in putting them out, it was thought that the smoke could be traced to its source and the fire extinguished with a bucket or two of water. Chief Clerk Smiley improvised a hasty bucket brigade made up of Senate attachés and Senators. This amateur fire force traced the fire to the magnificent apartments of Lieutenant-Governor Lyon on the floor above the Senate chamber. An axe speedily shivered the woodwork and a column of flame shot out. The efforts of the bucket brigade were useless, as the dry and rotten timbers composing the rafters and joists of the building burned like gun cotton. and the fire ate its way downward and through the ceiling into the Senate chamber. Then some one bethought himself of calling the city Fire Department, but in the excitement a box was struck which did not summon the firemen to the Capitol. This further delay gave an opportunity for the fire to spread.

When it seemed that the building was in serious danger, the Serate attachés turned their attention to saving the Senate and State records and the handsome furniture, and before the work was completed many of the men were laboring at the risk of their lives in a stifling

atmosphere and amid falling brands. ASSEMBLYMEN'S LIVES IN PERIL.

In the opposite wing of the building the House had been about to reconvene at the same time as the Senate. Only an ordinary interest was at first given by the Assemblymen and the people in the gallery to the smell of smoke and the excitement and bustle in the rotunda opposite. MAY BE AN ELECTION IN SOUTH DAKOTA. By the time the people in the House had realized peril of their lives. The flames and smoke made their way into the chamber and drove the throng headlong before them.

So rapid was their advance that some people had no time to make their escape by the doors, but were compelled to jump from the windows to the ground. This was the case with the to the ground. This was the case with the legislative reporters of the United Associated Presses. Not thinking the danger so imminent as it was, they remained in the rotunda filing bulletins at the Western Union Telegraph office. While at this work the scaffolding which had been used by painters who were decorating the dome fell with a crash. To save their lives both men jumped from a window and escaped with girly interv with slight injury

THE FIREMEN BAFFLED.

By the time the City Fire Department had arrived on the scene the flames were pouring through the roof of the building. A driving snowstorm and a strong northwest wind doomed the building to destruction. The fire-men could do nothing, and soon the great dome of the structure crashed downward. The fire-men then turned their attention to saving ad-joining department buildings, and in this they were successful. Within an hour and a half after the fire broke out the building was in ruins.

ruins.

The State Capitol was a handsome brick structure, standing on a knoll in a park of ten acres. It was 180 feet long and 80 feet wide, with a circular lonic portico in front, and was surmounted by a fine dome. It was begun in 1819, and first occupied on January 28, 1822. The original cost of the structure, including grounds. 1819, and first occupied on January 28, 1822. The original cost of the structure, including grounds, was \$291,588, but since its erection it had been frequently embellished at large cost. Within the last two years it had been remodelled at a cost of \$150,000, and the handsome frescoing in the legislative chambers was uncompleted. The Capitol was occupied by the House and Senate, the offices of the clerks and Senate liberarian. House and Senate Committee rooms, the State Forestry Commission, the Game Commission, the Licutenant-Governor's apartments, rooms for the President pro tem, of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, offices of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the resident and chief clerks' apartments and newsdent and chief clerks' apartments and news-

A. CARICATURE OF MOTT IN SNOW.

IT ATTRACTED SO MUCH ATTENTION IN ESSEX MARKET PLACE THAT THE POLICE HAD

Essex Market Place was graced with a caricature in snow of Magistrate Mott yesterday afternoon, and so great was the interest taken in the representation of the Magistrate that the Essex-st. cars were blocked, and business on the square was suspended. The police finally arrived and dispersed the crowd and destroyed the snow man. The caricature was at least ten feet high. A crowd of boys cature was at least ten feet high. A crowd of boys worked all the afternoon to finish it. They borrowed a stepladder from a saloomkeeper and placed it against the snow man. Some unknown juvenile artist then touched up the snow man's head to represent the features of Magistrate Mott. A sign was suspended from the breast which read: "John O. Mott, the Lobster." Another sign on the back of the figure read: "I can't help it—thirty days." The last sentence is said to be a favorite one with the

SENATORS HARRIS AND GEORGE BETTER. Washington, Feb. 2-Dr. Brown, the attenhe is gradually improving.

Weather permitting and no relapse occurring, Senator George, of Mississippi, who has been critically iii, expects within the next ten days to return to his home in Mississippi. Dr. Bermann reports him to-night as improving

ROYAL ARCH MASONS IN CONVENTION. Alliany, Feb. 2.—The annual convocation of the grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of the State, was convened here to-day. One hundred and eighty three chapters were represented, and Grand High Priest George E. W. Sivers delivered the annual address. Christopher, C. Fox, grand secretary, reported 187 chapters in the grand body. The total number of Royal Arch Masons in the State he placed at 19,839, a gain of 439 over last year.

PENNSYLVANIA'S LAWMAKERS FORCED MANY OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF THE THE ANGLO-VENEZUELAN ARBITRATION GENERAL ARBITRATION TREATY.

> PROSPECTS OF ITS CONSIDERATION AT THIS SESSION DIMINISHING - MANY IMPORTANT MATTERS DEMANDING ATTENTION-

> > THE COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Feb. 2.-The tangle in which the Senate's legislative programme is at present involved must be admitted to make the prompt consideration of the General Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain practically impossible. The opponents of the Nicaragua Canal bill are carrying on a filibustering fight against that measure, and threaten to continue their dilatory warfare until the middle or end of the month. The friends of the Bankruptcy bill are watching eagerly for a chance to force the consideration of their long-postponed scheme for a general bankruptcy system. Senator Lodge has a fight on his hands to secure a vote on the conference report on the House and Senate immigration restriction bills, and the Appropriations Committee will be ready in a day or two to push forward many bills which have come from the House and which will demand the attention of the Senate for the greater part of what is left

That in the face of these embarrassments the arbitration convention can secure the full and careful hearing which the Foreign Relations Committee will demand for it is greatly to be doubted. The opposition in the Senate to the ratification even of the amended instrument is known to be formidable enough to bring its ultimate rejection dangerously within the range of political probability, while in the present crush of urgent legislative business it is clearly in the power of half a dozen of the stoutest opponents of the Olncy-Pauncefote agreement to obstruct its consideration almost indefinitely. The prospect of final action on the treaty at this session of Congress is indeed growing every day more and more nebulous.

The text of the amendments to the general treaty of arbitration which the Senate will probably make public to-morrow shows no changes other than those published in these dispatches last Saturday, when the report was ordered to be made to the Senate. The chief of these is the addition of Article I, which, copied from the confidential print, is identical with that in these dispatches referred to, as follows: "But no question which affects the foreign or domestic policy of either of the high contracting parties or the relations of either to any other State or | turned to their official residences. Power by treaty or otherwise shall be a subject for arbitration under this treaty except by special agreement

Article X, which relates to the selection of King Oscar of Sweden and Norway as umpire, is stricken out, as has been published, and wherever reference to this matter is made, as in

wherever reference to this matter is made, as in Articles III and V, it is also eliminated.

Article III of the original treaty, providing a court of one arbitrator for each nation and an umptre for the settlement of claims not exceeding £100,000, has been changed so as to require a court composed of two arbitrators for each Government, and wherever throughout the treaty the word "person" is used, as referring to the umpire, the word "umpire" has been substituted.

A safeguard has been thrown about Article
VII so as to eliminate any possible reference to
territorial claims, and to make it possible to
decline to arbitrate such subjects if either party it is excluded under the provisions of Article I as amended.

BOURKE COCKRAN ON THE TREATY. HE ARRAIGNS ENGLAND'S RECORD AND SAYS IT IS THE CAUSE OF THE HESITATION

ABOUT RATIFICATION. of the Irish political prisonllst of vice-presidents announced included Govern-ors of several States, United States Senators and Representatives in Congress, General O'Beirne opened the meeting and ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen presided. Addresses were made by John G. Redmond, M. P., and W. Bourke Cockran, Mr.

Redmond, M. P., and W. Fourke Cockran. Ar. Cockran, in speaking of the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty, said:

Why is it that there is hestation about granting this treaty? It is because England has not come into the forum of public opinion with clean hands. Her hangings and imprisonments of political prisoners have risen up to make men suspicions of her even when she invokes the sacred name of peace. Why do our statesmen in Washington nesitate to ratify this treaty? God forbid that I should say aught against the principle of arbitration! I believe that this country will yet conquer the world—not on the field of battle, but in the field of industry—but the hesitation to ratify the treaty is because her record of barbarism and crime rises up in the pathway of England and makes all the world suspect her. If a treaty of arbitration was proposed between this country and France, or Germany or Russia, do you think that the first thing we would do would be to strike out the name of the arbitrator? When we were weak England insulted our flag on the seas, and when we protested she burned our Capitol. She may have changed since then, but if she has, we have a right to make her show that she is as ready to arbitrate with the weak as with the strong. (Tremendous applause.) She must show what she is no longer the nation that coerces the weak and offers lawsuits to the strong. We ask to-night, in the name of humanity, that the dungeons of these men shall be opened as one step in the reconciliation of the peoples of both countries. (Tremendous applause.)

A set of resolutions calling on this Government to use its good offices to procure the unconditional Cockran, in speaking of the Anglo-American Ar-

A set of resolutions calling on this Government to use its good offices to procure the unconditional release of the American ettizens and Irishmen in prison for political offences was read and passed. After the hall had been cleared the Irish Volunteers, under Colonel Moran, gave an exhibition

TO DEEPEN THE SHIP CHANNEL.

HARBOR RENEIVES PAVORABLE CON-

Washington, Feb. 2.—Secretary Lamont sent to the House to-day the report of Colonel G. L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, of the results of a survey of New-York Harbor from the Narrows to the sea, with a view of obtaining a depth of 25 feet

at mean low water. Colonel Gillespie estimates that to obtain a chancolonel Guiespie estimates and a channel 1,000 feet wide and 35 feet deep at mean low water would cost \$1,70,000. This amount includes the construction of four dredges at \$100,000 each. A channel of similar depth and 1,500 feet wide is estimated to cost \$2,772,000, which includes constructionated to cost \$2,772,000, which includes constructions of the contraction of the c ing five dredges at \$100,000 each. The estimated cost of maintaining a channel of the same depth 2,000 feet wide is \$4,180,000, which includes the cost of six dredges at \$100,000 each. These estimates are based upon the net cost of dredging heretofore done in the harbor by the United States. Should done in the harbor by the United States. Should the work be done by contract, the estimates should be increased 20 per cent. Colonel Gillespie considers the improvement providing for a channel 1,000 feet wide and 55 feet deep at mean low water from the Narrows to the sea to be a worthy one and justified by the interests of commerce involved. For the reason that the channel through lower New-York Park be energy where exposed to the full action of the Bay is everywhere exposed to the full action of the sea, it would be necessary, the report says, either for the contractor or the Government to construct specially adapted hydraulic dredges, their number depending upon the urgency of the work. The num-ber of steamers and salling vessels of deep draught which come to this port through the southern or which come to this port through the southern or main entrance increases from year to year, and it is particularly noticeable that the draught and tonnage of steamers have progressively increased in the last six years. Since 1800 all the steamship companies have added new and enlarged steamers to their lists, the draught of some of these being as great as 30% feet, or a little in excess of the depth of the channel at low tide. As these steamers require for safe navigation two or three feet of water under their keels, it is apparent that they cannot leave port at low tide so long as the improved channel has only 30 feet at that stage. Steamship companies and great commercial bodies interested in the growth and advancement of the Nation's commerce, wealth and international standing, unite in an appeal, supported by an impressive array of facts and arguments, that the main ship channel from the Narrows to the sea shall be deepened to 35 feet at mean low water.

TREATY SIGNED.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY IN SECRETARY OL-NEY'S OFFICE-FULL TEXT OF THE TREATY MADE PUBLIC - FOUR ARBITRATORS

NAMED - THE BOUNDARY COM-MISSION WILL SOON BE

DISSOLVED. Washington, Feb. 2.-The Anglo-Venezuelan arbitration treaty was signed by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, and Señor José Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister, in the office of Secretary Olney, at the State Department, at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, signalizing the amicable termination of a controversy which has lasted nearly a century, as well as the resumption of diplomatic negotiations between two countries which have been suspended for ten years.

The British Ambassador, accompanied by Henry Outram Bax-Ironside, attaché of the Embassy, reached the Department just before 4 o'clock, and a few minutes later the Venezuelan Minister appeared, with Manuel M. Ponté, jr., Secretary of Legation, and James J. Storrow, the counsel of Venezuela before the Commission and the Arbitral Tribunal.

Sefor Andrade brought with him a magnificent pen with which the important document subsequently signed. It was sent to him by his brother, who, it is universally conceded, will be the next President of the Venezuelan Republic, and to whom it will be returned as a souvenir. It consisted of a gold pen fastened in a holder made from an eagle's quill, bearing midway from the top a gold heart thickly incrusted with diamends. While the two Plenipotentiaries were formally exchanging their credentials, the copies of the treaty, which were printed, were carefully compared by Mr. Bax-Ironside and Mr. Cridler, chief of the Diplomatic Bureau of the State Department, who made all the drafts of the document and printed the copies. These were in the English language, Spanish not being used, although the tongue of Venezuela, the only difference being that in the Venezuelan copy that country is always mentioned first, and the British vice-versa.

The British Ambassador signed "Julian Pauncefote" to both copies, Señor Andrade, following, affixed his signature, and Mr. Cridler affixed their respective scals. The formalities having been quickly completed, there was a general exchange of congratulations, which were pressed upon Secretary Olney with particular cordiality, and before 5 o'clock the negotiators had re-

The treaty names Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court as Venezuela's representatives, and Lord Herschell, formerly Lord High Chancellor of England, and Sir Richard Henn Collins, one of the Justices of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, as representatives of Great Britain. These four high commissioners are to meet, according to the terms of the treaty, in Paris, within six months of its ratification. They are to nominate a fifth member, and, in the event of their failure to select a suitable person, King Oscar of Sweden and Norway is empowered to make the selection. Counsel appointed by Great Britain and Venezuela will appear before the tribunal, and submit the arguments on which the claims of their respective Governments are

An interesting effect of the treaty will be the abolition of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, of which Justice Brewer is president. The dissolution will occur when Secretary Olney informs Justice Brewer that the purposes for which it was organized have been made null by There was a large attendance at a meeting in the signing of the treaty. The evidence taken by the Venezuelan Government will be laid before the Arbitral Tribunal when it convenes

TEXT OF THE TREATY.

The full text of the treaty is as follows: Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of Venezuela, being desirous to provide for amicable settlement of the question which has arisen between their respective Governments concerning the boundary between the Colony of British Guiana and the United States of Venezuela, have resolved to submit to arbitration the question involved, and to the end of concluding a treaty for that purpose have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries; Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon. Sir Julian Pauncefote, a member of Her Majesty's Most Henorable Privy Courcil, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath and of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George and her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States; and the President of the United States; and the President of the United States of Venezuela to the United States of America; who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:

Article I.—An Arbitral Tribunal shall be immediately appointed to determine the boundary line between the Colony of British Guiana and the United States of Venezuela.

COMPOSITION OF THE TRIBUNAL.

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Article II.—The Tribunal shall consist of five jurists, two in the part of Great Britain, nominated by the members of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, namely, the Right Hon. Baron Herschell, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Eath, and the Hon. Sir Richard Henn Collins, Knight, one of the justices of Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature; two on the part of Venezueia, nominated, one by the President of the United States of Venezueia, namely, the Hon. Melvilie Weston Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States of America, and one nominated by the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States of America, namely, the Hon. David Josiah Brewer, a Justice of the Court of the United States of America, namely, the Hon. David Josiah Brewer, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States of America; and of a fifth jurist, to be selected by the four persons so nominated, or, in the event of their failure to agree within three months from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, to be selected by His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway. The jurist so selected shall be president of the Tribunal. In case of the death, absence or incapacity to serve of any of the four arbitrators above named, or in the event of any such arbitrator omitting or of any of the four arbitrators above named, or in the event of any such arbitrator omitting or declining or ceasing to act as such, another juries of repute shall be forthwith substituted in his place. If such vacancy shall occur among those nominated on the part of Great Britain the substitute shall be appointed by the members for the time being of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, acting by a majority, and, if among those nominated on the part of Venezuela, he shall be appointed by the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, acting by a majority. If such vacancy shall occur in the case of the fifth arbitrator, a substitute shall be selected in the manner herein provided for with regard to the original appointment.

in provided for with regard to the original appointment.

Article III.—The Tribunal shall investigate and ascertain the extent of the territories belonging to or that might lawfully be claimed by the United Netherlands or by the Kingdom of Spain respectively at the time of the acquisition by Great Britain of the Colony of British Guiana, and shall determine the boundary line between the Colony of British Guiana and the United States of Venezuela.

Article IV.—In deciding the matters submitted the arbitrators shall ascertain all facts which they deem necessary to a decision of the controversy and shall be governed by the following rules, which are agreed upon by the high contracting parties as rules to be taken as applicable to the case, and such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith as the arbitrators shall determine to be applicable to the case.

to the case. (a) Adverse holding or prescription during a period of fifty years shall make a good title.

Continued on Third Page.